

PRICES FIRM

The Chicago Grain Markets Open Somewhat Higher.

A SLIGHT REACTION FOLLOWS.

But Prices Close a Fraction Higher than on Tuesday.

PROVISIONS SOME STRONGER.

Litt' Activity in the Railway Share Market on Wall Street.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—There was considerable show of strength in the speculative list at the opening, and for the first half hour thereafter on account of foreign advices pointing to complications between France and China, but the strong bearish feeling which prevailed overcame what strengthening influences there were in newspaper reports, and after the first hour about all the lists took a downward turn.

In the wheat pit trading was quite active and the feeling unsettled. The market opened strong and active, and prices were advanced about 1/8 on the closing figures on the call yesterday afternoon. This advance, however, brought out free speculative offerings, and the market became weaker. The desire to sell was also increased by advices coming from New York, which reported an increase of 250,000 bushels in the visible supply, and further by reports that some 250,000 bushels of wheat in New York elevators had been posted out of condition. Under the pressure to sell prices declined 1 1/2 below the outside range, fluctuated and finally closed about the same as the closing figures on the call yesterday afternoon. Foreign advices quoted a firm feeling. On call the demand was quite active and offerings liberal. Prices ruled steady, except for May, which ruled lower. Trading was principally in January and May.

Corn was active and decidedly firm early in the day, selling up 3/8 to 1/2 above the closing figures of yesterday, but finally weakened under free offerings in sympathy with the depression in wheat, and fell 3/8 to 1/2 from the highest point, improved 1/8 at the close of the day. The year 3/8 higher, January 1/2 higher, and seller 3/8 higher. Foreign advices were favorable. On call the demand was fairly active and the prices steady. Trading was principally in May. Vessels were engaged to carry 170,000 bushels.

Oats were more active and stronger early, and a slight appreciation was noted for all months for future, but quieting off later, and at the close was about the same as yesterday. Little business under this head at best. No. 2 cash sold readily in car lots offered in store, while nearly the entire day's arrivals were going to the sample market and doing better on track or free on cars than could be had for the same goods in store. On call there was a good demand and prices were firmer and 1/8 higher. Trading was principally in May.

Rye was unsettled. Prices ranged 1/8 to 1/2 higher, but the fall advance was not maintained. The advance was due to a speculative maneuver, the late call yesterday causing the deferred futures to advance. Cash and futures are getting closer together, for there is now storage charge on winter storage receipts. On call, rye was in moderate request and prices 1/8 to 1/2 higher. Trading was principally in January and May.

Barley continues depressed, and there was less than the usual inclination to trade, with liberal offerings of cash fully supplying all the demands of the trade, and it was only by selling low that buyers could purchase with any freedom. No. 2 cash was firm for car lots. Fresh white No. 3 was only fair sale in store. Samples were going out reasonably well. Not only the better and brighter cars, but the poor and dark grain has to be sold low and thought about each day's receipts are cleaned up, still no high price was obtainable for anything, however fine.

In flour no improvement is noticeable, and the few sales noted are for the wants of the city, or on forced selling and allowing a low price for the lower to good shipping grades with the feeling one of depression generally. Rye flour slow. Buckwheat was in quite light request. Bran and all millstuffs were holding firm.

In the market for provisions quite an active business was transacted to-day, but the feeling was somewhat unsettled and nervous, and prices fluctuated considerably and on the whole range ruled lower early. Toward the close, however, the feeling was firmer and the decline in prices fully recovered. The receipts of hogs were liberal and prices showed little change on desirable packing grades. Liverpool advices showed an easier feeling in lard, which was quoted 3d lower. Eastern market was inclined to quietness and favored buyers. Trading was active in the market for mutton. The offerings were quite free and the demand moderately active. Prices ruled easier of the whole range and declined 15c to 20c early, but rallied again and closed firm. The shipping demand was moderately active in the way of filling small orders. On call pork was in good request and offerings free. Prices ruled firmer, 2 1/2 to 3c higher. Trading was principally in January and February.

Lard was only moderately active and sold off 12 1/2 to 15c per 100 pounds at one time, but reacted in sympathy with pork and closed 2 1/2 to 5c under yesterday's. There was less doing in cash, the trade being almost wholly speculative. New cash held at a premium of 5c over old or regular. On call lard was actively called for and prices well maintained. Trading was quite heavy and was pretty evenly divided among the future deliveries.

A fair business was transacted in the market for short rib sides, with trading

mainly in the long deliveries. Offerings were somewhat larger and the inquiry was moderately active. Prices ruled easier and the advance gained yesterday was partially lost early. Toward the close rallied again and closed steady. The shipping demand was moderately active. On call the demand was rather light but prices steady. There were no sales. Some of the folks on 'change were estimating even more than 60,000 hogs to be received here to-day. They said the moist weather would bring them in.

The exports of flour and wheat in the four months ending with last October were equal to 40,065,352 bushels of wheat, against 70,532,565 for the same time last year. The difference is about equal to the present visible supply, and the same rate of decrease would be just about equal for the cereal year to the ninety odd million bushels of wheat which our crop is supposed to be short as compared with 1882.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The market opened about as it closed and remained dull and without feature of any kind all day. Fluctuations were slight. The market is in a discouraging condition. Commission houses report no orders of any kind. Manitoba was marked up suddenly from 98 1/2 to 101 1/2, and there seemed to be a demand for cash stock. This may have been simply for effect. The Northern Pacific was steady, though it was expected there might be an advance of the preferred offering. As the second mortgage does not cover the lands east of the Missouri river, the preferred still possesses a value. Canadian Pacific notified the exchange that they would issue the balance of their stock, amounting to some \$45,000,000. The market was advanced sharply in the closing moment, a reversing of the tactics pursued yesterday. It was sufficient to close stocks at about the best prices of the day. The bears do not seem to succeed very well in their attempts to bring out long stock. Total transactions to-day 236,100 shares.

There is some borrowing demand for the following: Jersey Central, Northern Pacific preferred, Michigan Central, Union Pacific, New York Central, St. Paul & Manitoba. But good observers say this does not necessarily indicate any considerable short interest, for many of the large houses are borrowing stocks to put in their time loans to take the place of stocks which have been sold. There was a large number of stock operators and brokers congregated at the Windsor last night, and it was generally expected the market would be lower this morning. Commaek, Woerhoff and Hutchins were very bearish, and said the decline of yesterday should have come on Monday, owing to the announced railway troubles west of Chicago.

The Vanderbilt brokers are not talking quite so bullish and Barton thinks the contraction of the currency a little later on may prove a disturbing element. Morgan thought last evening that there was not much money in the market in either direction, and if prices were down in the morning they would be up again in the afternoon. Mr. Guernsey had no interest in the western stock, but expected to see lower quotations.

Mr. Flower had read no advices from the cable of a break in the price of tickets and therefore disbelieved the reports of a call yesterday between St. Paul and Chicago. A friend of Alexander Mitchell received a telegram from the latter last evening stating that the St. Paul was not for war at all, and that he was seeking the settlement of traffic business and percentages upon a fair basis.

The resignation of J. D. Layng, superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern, it is reported, will result in a number of other changes of the officials. Mr. Layng, it is understood, when he took charge brought with him a number of eastern gentlemen who went into positions in the gift of the corporation, and as the appointment and continuation in office of these gentlemen it is understood led to Mr. Layng's retirement, further changes are unavoidable.

MINE STRIKE RS.

The Situation at Iron Mountain Very Serious—Blood May be Spilt at any Moment—Unreasonable Requests.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Nov. 21.—No violence yet at Chapin and Livingston mines or the Meadmore Mining company, but the officers have secretly sent for more police, and it is said that Governor Begole has been asked to forward a company of militia as soon as possible. The strikers have forced all employees to join their ranks, and stopped the pumps on Tuesday night, which caused the mines to fill with water. Fires are now out, and the water is gaining rapidly. Pinkerton's men are guarding the machinery. Several shots were fired Tuesday night by unknown parties, throwing women into hysterics and causing general alarm. The men number 1,500 and have posted notices warning others to keep away from the mines. They have demanded full pay, without deduction of board bills or store accounts, but the company refused to accede.

AN ESCAPED CONVICT.

Warden Reed Loses One of His Boarders and Offers a Reward For His Return.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

STILLWATER, Minn., Nov. 21.—A convict that worked in the bake house is missing. If captured outside of the prison yard I will pay \$100 for his return. Description: Name, Albert Werner, from Winona county; age, twenty eight; height, five feet one inch; black hair, hazel eyes, dark complexion.

J. W. REED, Warden.

PAYNE FOR PRESIDENT.

A GOODLY SIZED BOOM STARTED IN HIS BEHALF.

He is to be Elected Senator in Place of Pendleton, and Nominated for President if "The Old Ticket" Falls to Materialize—His Distinguished Services for His Country and Party.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 21.—In a modern, handsome but not magnificent residence on Euclid avenue, the pride of Cleveland and by some travelers pronounced the finest street in the world, lives H. B. Payne. This gentleman is held in high esteem by the people of Ohio, especially by the Democratic party of which he has been a member all his life, and is now the most likely man to be elected United States senator from Ohio to succeed Geo. H. Pendleton. He is also a presidential possibility, and at this time the probabilities favor him as much as any other man talked of for the place, with perhaps two exceptions. Mr. Payne has always been a Democrat, conservative, and at times independent in thought, but always unflinchingly a party man. He started with the same general ideas of democracy and government as those entertained by Stephen A. Douglas, the little giant. Douglas and Payne were warm friends in the days of their youth, in the morning of their career, and the friendship continued during the life of the former. It was at Canandaigua, N. Y., about 1831, that the two met, both as students of the law. In the spring of 1833 Douglas desired to go to Illinois, and was enabled to do so only by a loan of \$100 from his young friend Payne. It was this sum that had worn away until only 37 1/2 cents remained when the future statesman arrived at Jacksonville, Ill., and earned his first dollar by clerking for an auctioneer at \$26 per month.

When Douglas and Payne met again both were successful lawyers and prominent members of their party. Mr. Payne was a presidential elector on the Lewis Cass ticket in 1848, and the next year was elected to the Ohio senate. Here he at once took such a prominent position that in 1851 he was the Democratic caucus nominee for United States senator. This was the famous and protracted senatorial contest in which Benjamin F. Wade finally carried off the prize by a majority of one. In 1857 Mr. Payne was the Democratic candidate for governor against Salmon P. Chase. Mr. Payne himself has no political ambition. Although he is as the word is, a candidate for the United States senatorship it is not from a desire of his own. He has not as much as turned his hand over to promote his senatorial interests. He regards the senatorship as a position not to be sought or declined without good reasons, and while he is willing to be called to the position, all movements on his behalf emanate not from himself, but from his friends.

There are many influences at work to make Henry B. Payne senator. The opposition to Senator Pendleton, which is large and in some instances fierce, is concentrating on Payne as the one man able to defeat the incumbent. The influence of the Cincinnati Enquirer, are now for Payne, and three-fourths of the members of the assembly from that city will vote for him in caucus. The Bookwalter faction though small is valuable, and as the result of an understanding only recently arrived at is for Payne. The campaign that occurred in 1867 between Chase and Payne was exciting and brilliant. Payne took up the prevailing Kansas question, and opposed the Lecompton constitution on the ground that it was not the act of the people of Kansas, and did not embody their will. Payne was defeated for governor but the plurality against him was only 1,503, in strong contrast to Chase's majority of 15,000 over his opponent two years before. The next year at Douglas' request Payne visited Illinois to join in the campaign there. It is interesting to note how Douglas and Payne, the intimate law students, stood together in the Democratic party. Payne was a Douglas man at the Cincinnati convention in 1856 and again at Charleston in 1860 when the memorable split in the Democratic party made it possible for Abraham Lincoln to be president. In that convention Mr. Payne occupied the responsible position of chairman of the committee on platform, and was also the managing representative of Mr. Douglas. As the leader and champion of the northern wing of the party, Mr. Payne was put forward as spokesman. The position was a most difficult one, requiring tact, self-possession and courage. The south was not modest in its demands, and her men scarcely realized that the Democratic party of the north was dominant, could withstand all efforts to continue in control in behalf of slavery. Many of the northern delegates were indeed in favor of submission to the south, but a few, acting upon the most firm conviction, could not submit and bravely held their own. When the report of his committee adverse to slavery extension and protection by the government was read in the convention, Mr. Payne made a speech defending it and great excitement in the hall. His effort was remarkable for its perspicacity, brilliancy and power, condemning secession and warning the south against undertaking it. The speech had a remarkable effect, though it did not prevent the southern wing carrying out their extreme programme. Neither of the candidates of the two conventions into which the Charleston gathering split was elected, but Abraham Lincoln was, and secession followed.

Sumter was no sooner fired on than Mr. Payne, with the great Douglas, was found zealous in upholding the federal government in all the patriotic movements of the times, and his voice and influence were ever on the side of the Union. He joined with the other wealthy citizens in 1862 in guaranteeing the treasurer of Cayahoga county for money advanced to equip regiments, trusting to secure proper legislation afterward to release their bonds. In 1863 he opposed Vallandigham in his extreme position and candidacy, and made speeches to aid in propagating patriotism and enlistment.

Mr. Payne was chairman of the Ohio delegation at the Baltimore convention in 1872, and favored the nomination of Horace Greeley. Two years later he was the Democratic candidate for congress in

the Cleveland district against Col. R. C. Parsons, since of DeBolyer contract fame, and was elected by 2,500 majority, though the district had given 5,000 Republican majority only a year before. Mr. Payne was the first Democratic congressman from Cleveland, and has in time to take part in the Tilden-Hayes contest. He was chairman of the house conference committee on the electoral vote, a strong advocate of the electoral commission bill and a member of the commission itself. His record throughout that exciting period is creditable in the highest degree, both as a representative of Democracy and as a statesman. He was also a member of the committee on banking and currency and in that capacity prepared a bill providing for the gradual resumption of specie payments, which was adopted by the Democratic caucus but never enacted.

M. Payne's next appearance in public politics was as a candidate for the presidency before the Democratic convention which met in Cincinnati in 1880. But one man then stood between him and the prize. One had instructed their forty-four delegates to vote for Thurman, and the other had received instructions, but though Mr. Payne did not receive a single vote from his own state, he was third highest in the list on the first ballot, which stood, Hancock 171, Bayard 153 1/2, Payne 81, Thurman 68 1/2, Field 65, Morrison 62, the remainder of the 738 in all being widely scattered. Mr. Payne had some of his friends who are now pushing him to the senate, and it is at that juncture he could have received Ohio's full strength to which as her leading candidate he seemed fairly entitled, it is believed by his friends he could have been nominated. Mr. Thurman declined to interfere, and Mr. Payne's name was withdrawn before the second ballot was taken Tuesday last a Payne manager declared that two votes more than were necessary to nominate in the Democratic caucus are already pledged to Mr. Payne. The Paynes are going to Tilden, and are for his nomination next year, in case he shall be found sufficiently able to accept it. But if Mr. Payne is elected to the senate and Mr. Tilden declines the presidency or dies, what then?

Here appears the possibility of Mr. Payne's becoming president, and though some of his friends are now pushing him on to the senate, say it will never do to take the Democratic candidate for Ohio and win or lose all on the desperate October chance, that he is too old, etc., it is remembered by some they talked in a similar strain before the recent election in Ohio when they said Payne was not by any means a candidate for the senatorship. In viewing this in this regard and the safety of his position that will give him advantages over any other presidential aspirant next year.

At the Jacksonian celebration, held in Cleveland last January, Mr. Payne was a central figure, and in his address of welcome to the guests, referred to the unfortunate differences in the Democratic party on the tariff question. He conceded the right of men to differ. He took the position that a tariff should be for the protection only, "but," he said, "it is a tariff for both revenue and protection, one and inseparable, so adjusted and perfected as to do justice to all the great interests of the country and injustice to none." This platform on the tariff has been adopted by the Democratic party in several state conventions during the past year, and is endorsed by the tariff extremists of both kinds as best that could be devised for the national Democracy to stand upon. Mr. Watterson, even, sanctions it and there is now little doubt that it will be perpetuated by the Democratic presidential convention of 1884.

A BANK WRECK.

The Mississippi Valley Bank Goes by the Board—Some Suspicious Circumstances Connected With Its Management.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Nov. 21.—Notice posted on the door of the Mississippi Valley bank that the bank was closed and in the hands of an assignee caused a deep feeling of regret and fell like a thunder clap from a clear sky on citizens generally. The assignment was caused by the failure of O. K. Bonham & Co., of St. Louis, who had been dealing largely in grain futures. President Klein had offers of large sums of money from friends, but would not accept them. He has a large interest in several steamboats, in the Vicksburg Gas company, the J. E. Bowers Oil company and a mercantile house, besides being a heavy land owner in this and other states and is largely interested in mining stocks. He assigned the entire property to Geo. S. Irving. Klein says the assets and liabilities are not definitely known.

ST. LOUIS MO. Nov. 21.—A statement in a dispatch from Vicksburg that the suspension of the Mississippi Valley bank of that place was caused by the failure of A. K. Bonham of this city, is denied by that firm. They even say they have no private advices of trouble in Vicksburg. It is learned, however, that the house of John F. Halpin & Co., Vicksburg, the Mississippi Valley bank and A. K. Bonham & Co. are really one concern, and controlled by the same parties. George M. Klein, being president of both. It is also learned that Bonham has been speculating in grain on his own account and paid individual debts with paper of the firm of Bonham & Co., which was honored by Halpin & Co., and Bonham claims to have done this by authority. It is impossible to get the facts to-night, but indications are that both Bonham & Co. and Halpin & Co. will suspend or assign to-morrow, or within a day or two.

MONTEBELL, Nov. 21.—The suspension of Staples, Son & Co., of Quebec, created a great sensation here to-day, and caused a heavy fall in some of the bank stocks.

Left for Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—Congressmen Guenther and Denster, of Wisconsin, left this afternoon for the east. During their visit they have been investigating the Chinese question, both having voted in favor of the restriction act. Denster was interviewed by an associated press reporter about the speakership fight, but he declined to commit himself and declared he wanted to be on the winning side. He spoke kindly of Carlisle.

The St. Paul Coffee House at a bargain. For particulars inquire of P. T. Kavanagh, 49 East Third street.

WITH ALL ON BOARD.

THE PROPELLER MANISTEE WRECKED ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

Twenty-three of Her Officers and Crew Perish—The Names of the Former—Her Passengers Transferred to Another Steamer Before the Disaster—Heavy Rains and Floods in Indiana—Cyclones in Various Parts of the Country.

Steamer Manistee Wrecked.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Telegraphic advices to-night to the owners of the propeller Manistee that at Bayfield, Wis., she transferred all her passengers to the propeller City of Duluth in order to save them delay in the trip to Hancock. Since leaving Bayfield on Thursday at midnight the Manistee has not been seen and is six days overdue. It is supposed her machinery became disabled in the heavy southwest gale then prevailing and that she drifted a hundred miles across Lake Superior and was wrecked on the north coast. The officers and crew numbered twenty-three, and included:

Capt. John McKey, of Cleveland, who had been in command of the boat for ten years;

Geo. L. Seaton, clerk, of Wyoming, Ia.;

F. M. Kilby, steward, of Ogdensburg, N. Y.;

Andrew Mack, first mate, Chicago;

John Stutt, second mate, Chicago;

F. Cullen, chief engineer, Chicago;

John McDonald, second engineer, Chicago;

Mrs. Eirena D. Moulson, steward, Ogdensburg;

Ed. Bowden, cook, Chicago;

The ill-fated propeller was making her last trip for the season, and it has no doubt proved her final one. She had a light cargo of iron and sundries for Hancock, was valued at \$24,000 and insured for \$20,000 in the following companies: \$5,000 in the Ethna and \$2,500 each in the British American, New England, Underwriters, Union, Continental, Boston Marine and Buffalo. The wreckage found was a part of the Texas, of the Manistee, and does not necessarily indicate the boat has foundered. A tug started from Hancock to-night and a large fishing tug from Bayfield, to continue the search to the north shore.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 21.—The steamer Manistee left here Saturday the 10th and Ashland the 16th, when the storm had not fully abated. Cruising tugs have found portions of her cabin, and it is now feared the steamer has been lost with all on board.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 21.—The propeller Manistee for Ontonagon, which left Duluth on the 10th, was windblown at Bayfield till Thursday. She transferred her passengers to the City of Duluth bound for Houghton, and cleared for Ontonagon at midnight. Last night the tug Maythem picked up a bucket marked "Manistee," and part of a pilot house forty-five miles northeast of Ontonagon. It is supposed she foundered in the storm of Friday. Tugs are looking for traces of the wreck or crew. Crew: Captain, John McKey; purser, Geo. M. Seaton; steward, T. M. Kilby; first mate, Andy Mack; second mate, Henry Smith; first engineer, Pat Cullen; second engineer, John Paine, cook, Ed. Bowden; waiters, sailors, chambermaids and deck hands made in all about 25 souls on board. No doubt exists among marine men here that she is lost with all on board.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Private advices from Houghton, Mich., say the steamer Manistee is undoubtedly lost.

Other Casualties.

COLLISION AT SEA.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The American ship Thomas Dana, Liverpool to New York, landed at Fayal, on the 8th inst., twenty-one men being part of the crew and passengers of the French brig Vosberg, from St. Pierre for St. Malo, sunk by collision Oct. 30. The remainder of the crew and passengers, eighty-eight, perished.

FATAL STORM.

FR. SMITH, Nov. 21.—A storm here at noon damaged the cotton compress, River-side hotel, Miller block and other buildings. A falling smoke stack at McDonald, Vaile and Sparks' furniture factory, killed John Meehans, engineer, and seriously injured Diedrick, a workman.

LANCASTER PA., Nov. 21.—Seven cars, a caboose and engine were wrecked in the depot at Columbia by a collision of freight trains. Brakeman David Momer was fatally injured.

FIRES.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Stickney & Poor's four-story brick spice mill on Charlestown neck burned. Three firemen were seriously injured by falling walls. Forty hands are out of employment. Loss \$75,000 to \$80,000; insurance \$64,000.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 21.—A fire at Lima O., to-day, destroyed several stores and dwellings. Total loss, \$15,000; insurance half.

MILLS BURNED.

KALAMAZOO, Nov. 21.—The flouring mills at Bloomdale, Antrim county, owned by Wm Kelleher, were destroyed by fire last night, with considerable grain. Loss \$18,000; insurance small.

A CYCLONE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 21.—A cyclone swept through Oregon county in southern Missouri last evening, uprooting large trees and doubtless damaging farm fences and dwellings. No particulars can be learned, and the county is beyond the reach of telegraphic communication. An excursion train from Kansas City was delayed two hours, removing fallen trees from the track through which the cyclone passed.

UNDoubtedly LOST.

MUSKOGEE, Nov. 21.—Part of a steamer's quarter boat, bearing the letters "Estoga," was found on shore, believed to be long to the steamer "Conestoga" of the Anchor line, which carries a crew of seventeen to twenty. No passengers.

FATAL TUG EXPLOSION.

KINGARDINE, Ont., Nov. 21.—The boiler of the tug Eric Belle, owned by Odette & Wherry, Windsor, exploded this afternoon, blowing the steamer to atoms, killing the engineers, Wm. Osgood, of Loraine, Ont., and Frank Eichacker, of St. Louis, Mo., and fireman Wm. Bailes, of Detroit, and the cook, name unknown. The remainder

of the crew, who struggled in the water, were picked up by the life-boat at this station.

A HEAVY FLOOD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 21.—There has been continued heavy rains in this vicinity since last evening and all streams have risen rapidly during the day. Pogue's run overflowed its banks to-night and a large portion of the northeastern part of the city is under water, covering the first floors. Hundreds of small dwelling houses, lumber yards, furniture factories and coal yards suffer heavily. At 7 o'clock the water was three feet deep in the office of W. B. Dickson and Co.'s lumber yard. The loss cannot be estimated now but will probably aggregate \$250,000. The railroad tracks at the east union depot are covered with water.

MORE DAMAGE BY THE FLOOD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 21.—A bridge at Cartersburg on the Vandalia railroad, twenty miles west of this city, was washed away to-night by high water. The track of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railway is covered with water, near Franklin, and trains are unable to pass. Telegraph communication south and west is seriously interrupted by rain and flood. Trains are unable to reach the depot.

The new sewer on east Washington street is badly damaged. Rain stopped about 9 o'clock and there are indications of clearing up.

CYCLONE.

BATESVILLE, Miss., Nov. 21.—A cyclone struck Melbourne, county seat of Isard county, at three this morning, killing ex-sheriff John Hinckle, wife and two children, crippling Mrs. Henry Hinckle, and blew down stores, two churches, the custom house and residences.

A DARK DAY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 21.—Dispatches from southeast Missouri and parts of southern Illinois mention heavy rain falls to-day, and considerable damage by overflowed creeks, but no great injury reported. Heavy rain falls here, and the day has been noted as the darkest ever known, being required throughout the city for several hours during the day.

DAM BURST.

VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 21.—Torrents of rain fell since yesterday. At 7 o'clock to-night a large dam of the Spring Lake Ice company, a short distance above the city, burst, sending a heavy body of water upon the town. Hundreds of houses are flooded. The loss cannot be estimated, but it is very large.

INCORRECT.

ERIC PA., Nov. 21.—The rumor that the Anchor line propeller, Conestoga, had been wrecked is incorrect. The board found at Muskegon with "Estoga" fell from the house on the bow of the vessel, but the steamer itself is now at this port in good condition, loading with merchandise for Chicago.

To the Ladies

Wishing Materials for Fancy Work, MATRONS, 17 East Third street, invites attention to his line of fringes, plushes, velours, silk cords, fancy silk and plush balls, etc.

Strike Over.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The Evening Post considers its strike practically ended. It has a new force of non-union composers and they are doing as well as can be expected under the new directors.

For the Holidays

Call at Mathis', 17 East Third street, and see the choicest line of materials for fancy work, such as table scarfs, room decorations, etc. Fancy silk and plush balls, silk cords, fringes, velours, etc., etc., in endless variety and supply.

FLIES AND BUGS.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats," 15c.

For Decorations.

Ladies engaged in preparing household decorations of any kind will find at No. 17 East Third street just the line of materials they can use to the best advantage.

CLOTHING.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The American ship Thomas Dana, Liverpool to New York, landed at Fayal, on the 8th inst., twenty-one men being part of the crew and passengers of the French brig Vosberg, from St. Pierre for St. Malo, sunk by collision Oct. 30. The remainder of the crew and passengers, eighty-eight, perished.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BARGAINS!

IN

PIANOS

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

Hallet & Allen, 6 octaves.....\$ 75
Woodward, 7 octaves..... 85 00
Vose, 7 octaves..... 120 00
Hallet & Davis, 8 1/2 octaves..... 135 00
Empire City, 7 1/2 octaves..... 150 00
Imperial, 7 1/2 octaves..... 175 00
Steinway, 7 1/2 octaves..... 225 00
They must be sold at once to make room for our holiday stock now arriving.

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PHOEBE SHAFFER GRAY,
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FULL ORCHESTRA!

TEN ACCOMPLISHED SOLOISTS.

Directed by

SIGNOR JANNOTTA.

Programmes with full words of the Choral work, can be obtained FREE at the music stores. Sale of reserved seats for associate members and stockholders, Tuesday; for the general public Wednesday morning. 323-26